to the part of the most of domes it. Dut we concerning and part we confirm the most of the concerning and part of the part of the part of the concerning and part of the part

invasion of our soil. When the Mexican forces concentrated on the Rio Grande, they found there our gallant lifted army of regalars, prepared to meet them on the threshold. Whatever contrariety of opinion may exist as to the commencement of hostilities, there can be some as to the self and energy with the threshold. Whatever contrariety and enthusias to are as to the commencement of hostilities, there can be some as to the self and energy with the threshold on the western continent. Great commercial as to the commencement of hostilities, there can be some as to the self and energy with the threshold on the western continent. Great commercial as to the commenced with an alacrity and enthusias to the swar segonded to with an alacrity and enthusias which characterize none but freemen. Army after army was responded to with an alacrity and enthusias to the swar segonded to with an alacrity and in so short a space of time, that we are at at loss which most to all the emotion of the same and the enthusias to the swar segonded to the transport of the force and the enthusias of the swar segonded to the transport of the same and the enthusias of the swar segonded to the transport of the swar segonded to the can always for the emotion of the same and the enthusias of the swar segonded to the swar segonded to the transport of the swar segonded to the transport of the swar segonded to t

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

fore had no enemies. Accident placed him at the sion of Mexico. In the campaigns which that army with glory. It was composed of men every one of whom command it. And, as usual in similar cases, the glories which this well-appointed and chivalric army achieved At length, sycophants and flatterers sought to make the triumphs, the glories, and the fresh and green reputation which the army had achieved for Gen. Taylor available for their own selfish purposes, and forthwith they fanned and most weighty in responsibility in the gift of his counbe used by others, and bent all his energies to secure the fidence of his countrymen, and their support to the new schemes of his ambition to which he devoted him-self. He was the hero of many battles. He had served his country to the best of his ability in a just and righteous war. He had led a victorious army which put to flight his country's enemies. These services and successes excited the admiration and the gratitude of the people. He professed to be an honest trigue; to have no well-defined political principles countrymen. And he promised to be the President of the people; to put an end to the violence and acrimony of

whose word of honor they regarded as sacred and bind-ing upon him as an oath taken in the presence of God erness and virulence of party warfare, and they

this old soldier; and these promises were endorsed by his

than earthly tribunal, he, in substance, in his address to for the cause of the country could enable us to sustain the people on that occasion, reiterated those sacred They should also reflect that the expenses of our establishment. pledges which he made previous to his election, in order to gain the confidence and support of his countrymen.

What did this man, thus honored by and thus pledged

to the people, then do? The story is briefly told. By his acts he violated all those pledges. He proved to the people that he had a party; and, to the mortification and ertions, sustained by a spirit that never quaits—upon our disgust of every partiot, that party was the same disinterested friends, who, we feel, will never desert as which sympathized with the enemies of his country. We have to rely upon the people and their cause, and we against whom he fought and conquered. He proved to the people that all his pledges were as naught; cause, that he had friends to reward and enemies to punish; With that, instead of being the enemy of proscription, he was have no reason to complain; but the Weekly Union its stern advocate; and that he was the friend of those who were most ruthless in their proscriptions of his political opponents. In short, this man, who was to injure from our vicinity, we have made arrangements, by the aid litical opponents. In short, this man, who was to injure nobody for opinion's sake, permitted those under him to make more removals for that cause alone than had been made under all previous administrations, from the beginning of the government. Instead of making "honesty, capacity, and fidelity" the chief qualifications for office, as he had promised, he allowed those acting in his name to make partisan services the principal claim for preference. Instead of acting in a manner which would soften ment. Instead of acting in a manner which would soften doubt the full co-operation of the democratic party. down the asperities of party warfare, and give peace and quiet to the country, he has acted in a manner the lt is atrange that the present administration, with all best calculated to foment party bitterness and strife. In short, all his promises, and those of his friends and partisans, have been broken and disregarded, and thus he stands forth before the American people as THE VIOLATOR OF THE FAITH WHICH HE PLEDGED TO THEM. OF THE PAITH WHICH HE PLEDGED TO THEM.

But this is not all. He has abused their confidence in

other respects. He has abjured and abdicated the power which the constitution alone confers upon him, and reposed it in his cabinet—a body wholly irresponsible to the people. He has permitted them to exercise the functions which alone pertain to his office, and to do acts which the President of the United States alone can con- principle. which the President of the United States alone can constitutionally do. He has delegated the appointing power to his cabinet. He has voted in the cabinet on terms of equality with its other members, permitting the majority to overrule his own voice and judgment. He has inflicted a deep wound upon the constitution by thus endeavoring to remove the responsibility of executive acts from the shoulders of the President, who is responsible, to those of the cabinet, who are not res responsible, to those of the cabinet, who are not recourse, of his own accord.

The Baltimore American has republished the ridical acquaintance with the high duties of statesmanship, and discharge of the duties of his high office. Having abandoned the helm to the cabinet, they have shaped the policy of the administration. They have directed its responsible, to those of the cabinet, who are not responsible, to those of this own accord.

The Baltimore American has republished the ridical course, of his own accord.

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even in the very strongholds of the whig party? It has

tion, that he has not redeemed his promises, and has kept his faith with the people.

The result is, indeed, gratifying to the patriot. claims that if the people can be temporarily misled by

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